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no.24

1923



1898

1923



25 ANNIVERSARY REUNION DUFFIELDS BRIGADE

*United States Army
Michigan, Dept. of Michigan
Col. Schmitt, 1898-1923*

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no. 24
1923
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PREFACE

Last year at the reunion of the 33rd Mich. Vol. Inf. held at Detroit it was decided to hold a reunion of Duffield's Brigade, composed of the 33rd and 34th Mich. and the 9th Mass. Vol. Inf. Reg'ts., at Saginaw in 1923. Col. F. J. Schmidt was selected as Chairman, and Col. Schmidt Camp No. 24 United Spanish War Veterans was requested to take charge of the reunion. The camp has appointed the remainder of the Reunion Committee.

As a souvenir of the occasion this Committee decided to publish a booklet containing authentic and historical data with reference to Duffield's Brigade so that the same can be had for reference by comrades and their families.

The historical data consists of the names of the officers and staffs, which were obtained from the offices of the Adjutant General of Massachusetts and Michigan, and the orders and reports passing between the officers in the field and the commanding officers at Washington. These orders and reports are copied from the reports in the official files in Washington, which were loaned to Col. Schmidt Camp No. 24 United Spanish War Veterans through the courtesy of the War Department, such loan being secured through the efforts of Hon. Joseph W. Fordney, late Congressman of the 8th Michigan District.

Twenty-five years ago this summer the comrades saw active service on Cuban soil. A quarter of a century has passed. This reunion has been planned to once more bring together the boys who volunteered to serve their country at her call. Youth has passed and you are now in manhood's prime. Soon old age will be upon you. Heed the call and again plan to meet and renew friendships of youth ere it is too late. Let's meet and talk over old times.

Comrades arriving in the city will report at Elk's Temple, corner Warren and Federal Avenues, which has been selected as headquarters where you will receive instructions as to the activities which have been arranged for your benefit.

REUNION COMMITTEE,

Col. F. J. Schmidt, Chairman.

Floyd A. Wilson, Secretary.

Wm. T. Waack, Treasurer.

V. E. Schwahn,

George W. Milbrodt.

Note—The portraits on the front cover are: Top—Gen. Duffield. Bottom—Col. Logan.
Right—Col. Boynton. Left—Col. Peterman.

SAGINAW

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HEADQUARTERS DUFFIELD'S BRIGADE



Elk's Temple -- Cor. Federal and Warren Aves.

Saginaw Lodge No. 47, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks

Saginaw Lodge No. 47 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks was born in the city of East Saginaw, Michigan, on the 23rd day of June, 1886. Its first home was in a hall on the third floor of what was known as the McLean Building on Genesee avenue. From there it moved to a hall in a brick building on the site of the present Gas Company office. They next established a home on the upper floor of the old Masonic Temple. At the latter location the lodge prospered and decided to build a temple of its own. The present site was purchased and the corner stone was laid in 1906. The Temple was dedicated on November 18, 1907. Since that time Saginaw Lodge No. 47, B. P. O. E. has made rapid strides and now boasts over 1400 members.

Col. Schmidt Camp No. 24

United Spanish War Veterans

COMMANDERS

Frederick J. Schmidt	1905
Louis P. Smith	1906
William T. Harms	1907
*Thomas Strachan	1908
Harry T. Rork	1909
Oliver T. Mosier	1910
Chas. P. Kerns	1911
William T. Waack	1912
Frank Putnam	1913
Fred L. Eaton	1914-15
William R. Murphy	1916
George W. Milbrodt	1917
George I. Atkins	1918
James N. McNally	1919
Edwin E. Prall	1920
John Hartmann	1921
Julius Reichle	1922
Frank McCullagh	1923

*Deceased.

MEMBERS

Atkins, George I.
 Bauders, John M.
 Barlow, George
 Bates, Marlin C.
 Baumgartner, Charles L.
 Blower, Louis
 Bohnhoff, Paul
 Brayman, Charles L.
 Buckhart, Fred J.
 Case, M. H.
 Clark, Lewis M.
 Cooper, Charles A.
 Cornish, Edwin R.
 Crist, Frank
 Crist, Peter
 DeRidder, Peter
 Diebold, Charles
 Eaton, Fred L.
 Einfalt, George C.
 English, Emil
 Fessler, Louis
 Finlay, Thomas
 Gray, Allen F.
 Gilbert, Gilbert
 Goddard, James W.
 Grayson, Walter E.
 Griggs, Edward R.
 Hansen, Charles E.
 Hartmann, John
 Hildebrandt, Emil
 Hill, Arthur A.
 Hobson, Benjamin
 Ingram, Charles

Johnson, Patrick
 Joyce, Richard A.
 King, Fred
 LaCruse, Albert
 Leacher, Christ G.
 Lovett, James A.
 Mackel, John T.
 Mayhew, Charles
 McCullagh, Frank M.
 McKinney, James
 McNally, James N.
 McInnes, H. E.
 McIntyre, Wesley
 Mershon, John D.
 Milbrodt, George W.
 Mosier, Oliver W.
 Mulhearn, Rhode
 Murphy, William R.
 Nelson, Fred W.
 Nielski, Frank
 Pape, Fred
 Pierce, Robert
 Pierson, Lowry D.
 Pillsbury, E. A.
 Potts, Bert
 Putnam, Frank
 Pounds, E. R.
 Prall, Edwin E.
 Railling, David E.
 Ranger, John B.
 Reichle, Julius
 Reider, Arthur
 Richards, Edward

Rings, William
 Rork, Burt E.
 Rork, Harry T.
 Ross, Gottfried
 Ryan, George C.
 Schaeffer, H.
 Schoults, William W.
 Schmidt, Fred. J.
 Schwahn, V. E.
 Schakelford, W. A.
 Siebel, Herbert S.
 Simon, Willis E.
 Smith, Louis
 Sommer, George F.
 Spencer, Charles.
 Stahl, Otto
 Stevenson, Hugh
 Stolz, Geroge
 Stelze, Julius A.
 Sullivan, James
 Tietz, Charles J.
 Turner, Edward
 Villeneuve, William
 Waack, William T.
 Wagner, Gustav
 Waskoviak, Frank
 Waterstradt, Louis
 Wilson, Floyd A.
 Winters, Theodore A.
 Wolf, Joe
 Zacharias, John A.
 Zentz, Edward

All members of this Camp are appointed as a committee to entertain visiting Comrades.



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Brig. Gen. Duffield and Staff

Brig. Gen. Duffield.

Capt. C. DeWitt Wilcox, Ass't Adj't. Gen.

Lieut. Geo. C. Waldo, Actg. A. D. C.

Capt. E. B. Fenton, C. of S.

Capt. Frederick Alger, A. A. G. Actg. A.D. C.

Lieut. G. H. Brown, Acting Ordinance Officer.

Major Chas. B. Nancrede, Chief Surgeon.

Lieut. J. H. Pound, Acting A. D. C.

Capt. James H. McMillan, A. Q. M.

Ninth Regt. Mass. Inf., U. S. Vols.

Governor and Staff in 1898

ROGER WOLCOTT, Boston,

Samual Dalton, Boston,

William C. Capelle, Boston,

Edward B. Robins, Boston,

J. Payson Bradley, Boston,

Richard D. Sears, Nahant,

James L. Carter, Brookline,

Fred W. Wellington, Worcester,

Richard H. Morgan, New Bedford,

James T. Soutter, Boston,

Frank L. Locke, Boston,

Gordon Dexter, Beverly,

James A. Frye, Boston,

Harry E. Converse, Malden,

Roger Morgan, Springfield,

Robert A. Blood, Charlestown,

Rockwood Hoar, Worcester,

Francis H. Appleton, Peabody,

John D. Billings, Cambridge,

William D. Schier, Beverly,

George R. Jewett, Salem,

Frank B. Stevens, Brookline,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Maj. Gen., Adjutant General.

Col., Asst. Adj't. Genl.

Col., Asst. Adj't. Genl.

Col., Asst. Adj't. Genl.

Col., Asst. Adj't. Genl.

Brig. Gen., Inspector Genl..

Col., Asst. Insp. Genl.

Col., Asst. Insp. Genl.

Col., Asst. Insp. Genl.

Col., Asst. Insp. Genl.

Col., Asst. Insp. Genl.

Col., Asst. Insp. Genl.

Col., Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.

Col., Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.

Brig. Gen., Surgeon Genl.

Brig. Gen., Judge Advocate Genl.

Brig. Gn., Commissary Genl.

Col., Aide-de-Camp.

Col., Aide-de-Camp.

Col., Aide-de-Camp.

Col., Aide-de-Camp.



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Plaster

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Officers of the Ninth Regiment Massachusetts Infantry U. S. Volunteers

The names of the officers of the 9th Regt. Mass. Inf. U. S. Vols. as they appear in the Adjutant General's Report for 1898 are as follows:

Frederick B. Bogan, Boston,
Lawrence J. Logan, Boston,
Lawrence J. Logan, Boston,
William H. Donovan, Lawrence,
Patrick J. Grady, Boston,
William H. Donovan, Lawrence,
Michael J. O'Connor, Boston,
George F. H. Murray, Boston,
John J. Sullivan, Boston,
Joseph J. Kelley, Boston,
Joseph J. Kelley, Boston,
Benj. J. Flannagan, Boston,
Jere G. Fennessey, Boston,
Francis T. L. Magurn, Boston,
William H. Devine, Boston,
C. J. McGilcuddy, Revere,
Peter O. Shea, Worcester,
Daniel J. Keefe, Cambridge,
George F. H. Murray, Boston,
Thomas F. Quinlan, Boston,
David P. Sawyer, Boston,
John J. Sullivan, Boston,
Joseph H. Joubert, Lawrence,
Jeremiah Moynihan, Worcester,
John J. Hayes, Boston,
John H. Dunn, Boston,
Peter J. Cannon, Clinton,
Michael E. Morris, Natick,
Anthony D. Mitten, Lowell,
James F. Walsh, Boston,
John J. Barry, Boston,
George M. Rogers, Boston,
James F. Walsh, Boston,
Henry Crane, Boston,
John J. Dwyer, Boston,
John J. Barry, Boston,
Patrick A. Sands, Lawrence,
John F. Hurley, Worcester,
Benj. J. Flannagan, Boston,
William J. Casey, Boston,
Martin J. Healey, Clinton,
Daniel J. Murphy, Natick,
Joseph S. Gillow, Lowell,
Michael J. Desmond, Boston,
Timothy J. Sullivan, Boston,
Thomas Devane, Boston,
Michael J. Desmond, Boston,
Joseph J. Foley, Boston,
Charles E. Brines, Boston,
Thomas Devane, Boston,

Col., Died in Service.
Col.
Lieut. Col., Promoted Col.
Lieut. Col.
Maj., Died in Service.
Maj., Promoted Lieut. Col.
Maj., Died in Service.
Maj.
Maj.
Maj.
1st Lt. and Adj., Promoted Maj.
1st Lt. and Adj.
1st Lt. and Q. M.
Maj. and Surg.
1st Lt. and Asst. Surg.
1st Lt. and Asst. Surg.
1st Lt. and Asst. Surg.
Capt.
Capt., Promoted Maj.
Capt.
Capt., Promoted Maj.
Capt.
Capt.
Capt.
Capt.
Capt.
Capt.
Capt.
1st Lt.
1st Lt., Promoted Capt.
1st Lt.
1st Lt., Promoted Capt.
1st Lt.
1st Lt.
1st Lt., Promoted Adj.
1st Lt.
1st Lt.
1st Lt.
1st Lt.
1st Lt.
1st Lt.
1st Lt.
2nd Lt.
1st Lt.
2nd Lt., Promoted 1st Lt.
2nd Lt.
2nd Lt.
2nd Lt., Promoted 1st Lt.

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Saginaw, Michigan

Continued from Page Seven

Michael S. Boles, Lawrence,	2nd Lt.
William E. McCann, Worcester,	2nd Lt.
Thomas F. Clark, Boston,	2nd Lt., Promoted Capt. U. S. Signal Corps.
James A. Cully, Boston,	2nd Lt.
John J. Boyle, Clinton,	2nd Lt.
Philip Connealy, Natick,	2nd Lt., Dead.
Philip McNulty, Lowell,	2nd Lt.
Joseph B. Hall, Natick,	2nd Lt.
William J. White, Boston,	2nd Lt.
Daniel P. Sullivan, Boston,	2nd Lt.
Patrick H. Sullivan, Boston,	2nd Lt.

Gov. Hazen S. Pingree and Staff

Col. Geo. A. Lond	Col. Frank D. Buckingham
Col. Chas. W. Herbst	Lieut. Edgar A. Sirmyer
Col. Eli R. Sutton	Gen. E. M. Irish
Col. Cornelius Gardener	Gen. W. L. White
Lt. Col. Harold A. Smith	Gen. Fred N. Case
Lt. Col. Nathan N. Richardson	Maj. W. K. Bush

33rd Michigan Infantry, U. S. Volunteers

Field and Staff

Col. Chas. L. Boynton	Port Huron.
Lieut. Col. Frederick J. Schmidt	Saginaw.
Major Paul M. Roth	Owosso.
Major Frank H. Burton	Bay City.
Major Merrell E. Webb	Monroe.
Surgeon Chas. B. Nancrede	Ann Arbor.
Asst. Surgeon Louis W. Pease	Saginaw.
Asst. Surgeon Guy G. Bailey	Cheboygan.
Chaplain Chas. H. Sage	Three Rivers.
Adj. Geo. L. Harvey	Port Huron.
Qr. Oscar W. Achard	Saginaw.
Sergt. Major William F. Giesel	Saginaw.
Q. M. Sergt. Frank C. Wellman	Port Huron.
Hosp. Stewd. Chas. B. Marks	Cheboygan.
Hosp. Stewd. John H. Judson	Alpena.
Hosp. Stewd. Fred W. Palmer	Brooklyn.
Chief Musician Frank Heric	Bay City.
Prin. Musician John W. Goldsworth	Flint.
Prin. Musician Jesse Wagar	Bay City.

Co. A.

Capt. William E. Stewart.
1st. Lieut. James Sherdan Parker.
2nd Lieut. Charles S. Martin.

Co. B.

Capt. William D. Hitchcock.
1st. Lieut. Ernst C. Dust.
2nd Lieut. James L. Morrow.

Co. C.

Capt. William D. Parke.
1st Lieut. Charles H. Dumont.
2nd Lieut. George A. Mandley.

Co. D.

Capt. Ferdinand F. W. Giesel.
1st Lieut. William R. Murphy.
2nd. Lieut. Walter E. Grayson.

Continued on Page Eleven

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MOTOR TRUCKS

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Continued from Page Nine

Co. E.

Capt. John Q. Anderson.
1st Lieut. William T. Harms.
2nd Lieut. George H. Stolz.

Co. F.

Capt. Joseph E. Walsh.
1st Lieut. George H. Brown.
2nd Lieut. William A. McKenzie.

Co. G.

Capt. Arthur J. Van Epps.
1st Lieut. Lee H. Retan.
2nd Lieut. Willard M. Case.

Co. H.

Capt. William S. McArthur.
1st Lieut. John B. Boucher.
2nd Lieut. Daniel J. McDonald.

Co. I.

Capt. Frank P. Graves.
1st Lieut. Harry Pound.
2nd Lieut. Floyd E. Daigneau.

Co. K.

Capt. Charles P. Wheeler.
1st Lieut. Wade L. Swartwout.
2nd Lieut. William F. Pack.

Co. L.

Capt. Carl A. Wagner.
1st Lieut. Ablino J. Babcock.
2nd Lieut. Chas. O'Reilly Atkinson.

Co. M.

Capt. Frederic W. Cowley.
1st Lieut. George C. Waldo.
2nd Lieut. Robert M. Kerr.

34th Michigan Infantry U. S. Volunteers

Field and Staff

Col. John P. Petermann	Alouez.
Lieut. Col. John R. Bennett	Muskegon.
Major Edwin B. Winans	Hamburg.
Major William G. Latimer	Detroit.
Major Fred M. Hodskin	Manistee.
Surgeon James A. King	Manistee.
Asst. Surgeon John Bobb	Calumet.
Asst. Surgeon Julius M. Wilhelm	Traverse City.
Chaplain William E. Wright	Big Rapids.
Adj't. John McNaughton	Calumet.
Q. M. Henry Roach	Fort Clark, Tex.
Serg't. Maj. James P. Ryan	Muskegon.
Q. M. Serg't. Kenneth McLeod	Calumet.
Hosp. Stwd. Geo. McElveen	Hancock.
Hosp. Stwd. Gilbert V. Carpenter	Iron Mountain.
Chief Musician Frederick Scott	Calumet.
Prin. Musician Henry King	Chicago, Ill.
Prin. Musician Geo. R. Holderness	Chicago, Ill.

Died in Service.

Co. A.

Capt. Eli V. R. Falardeau.
1st Lieut. Chas. H. Milner.
2nd Lieut. Geo. R. Martcham.

Co. B.

Capt. John Stronach.
1st Lieut. Geo. H. Broadhead.
2nd Lieut. Daniel A. Waite.

Co. C.

Capt. Frank C. Whitney.
1st Lieut. Edwin W. Watson.
2nd Lieut. John C. Graham.

Co. D.

Capt. Julius E. Fliege.
1st Lieut. William H. Thielman.
2nd Lieut. Angus McDonald.

Co. E.

Capt. Silas J. McGregor.
1st Lieut. Thomas Touhey.
2nd Lieut. John O'Connell.

Co. F.

Capt. George Miller.
1st Lieut. Chas. A. Hendrickson.
2nd Lieut. Rudolph J. Haas.

Continued on Page Thirteen

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Exclusive miners of Swan Creek, Mich.

Continued from Page Eleven

Co. G.

Capt. Robert S. Welsh.
1st Lieut. Henry F. Hughart.
2nd Lieut. Gilmore G. Scranton.

Co. H.

Capt. Robt. J. Bates.
1st Lieut. Frank J. Alexander.
2nd Lieut. William J. Tresise.

Co. I.

Capt. Frank D. Curtis.
1st Lieut. Glen J. Lawless.
2nd Lieut. Alfred P. Harley.

Co. K.

Capt. Robert J. Farrar.
1st Lieut. Frederick S. Padgham.
2nd Lieut. Cady Lee White.

Co. L.

Capt. Samuel W. Wheeler.
1st Lieut. John S. Wilson.
2nd Lieut. James A. Leisen.

Co. M.

Capt. Joseph V. McIntosh.
1st Lieut. Joseph Klaasen.
2nd Lieut. Hiram I. Knapp.

Ninth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry

The Adjutant General's Report for 1898 says that the companies comprising the regiment were from the following named localities: Co. "A", Boston; Co. "B", Boston; Co. "C", Boston; Co. "D", Charlestown; Co. "E", Boston; Co. "F", Lawrence; Co. "G", Worcester; Co. "H", Boston; Co. "I", Boston; Co. "K", Clinton; Co. "L", Natick; Co. "M", Lowell.

The Regiment was mustered into the United States service at South Framingham, Mass., the rendezvous of the organization, May 11, 1898, and was mustered out at Boston, Mass., Nov. 26, 1898. The rendezvous at South Framingham was known as "Camp Dewey." (Co's. "F", "G", "L", and "M" were mustered out at their local armories.)

Spanish-American War Service:

Reported at State Camp Ground, "Camp Dewey", South Framingham, May 4, 1898, in response to G. O. No. 45, A. G. O., Mass., dated April 29, 1898.

Mustered into United States Service as United States Volunteers, May 11, 1898.

Entrained for Camp Russell A. Alger, Va. May 31, 1898, arriving June 1. Embarked for Cuba at Newport News, Va. on the transport "Harvard," setting sail Sunday, June 26. Landed at Siboney, Cuba, July 1.

Formed a part of the so-called "Provisional Brigade" of the Second Army Corps.

Served in the trenches in front of Santiago, July 2-18.

Suffered severely from sickness especially in a swampy district four miles from Santiago, to which place they were ordered on July 18.

Col. F. B. Bogan died at this home in Massachusetts, and Majors Grady and O'Connor died in the field from disease contracted in the service.

The loss by disease in officers and enlisted men was very severe, totalling, as it is claimed, thirteen per cent of the entire enrollment of the regiment. None were killed in action.

Regiment left Cuba in three detachments the last of August.

Arrived at Montauk Pt., Long Island, September 1.

Mustered out, Nov. 26, 1898.

The 9th Regiment, Mass. Inf., U. S. Vols., was an old Mass. Vol. Militia unit, organized under authority of G. O. No. 11, A. G. O., Mass. dated May 18, 1866, by the union of ten unattached companies of Massachusetts Militia. The General Order speaks of it as a re-organization, the intent being to preserve the name and record of the 9th Regt. Mass. Vol. Inf. which saw service in the Civil War.

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Saginaw, Michigan

33rd Michigan Volunteer Infantry

Organized and Mustered into the service of the United States at Island Lake, Mich., May 13 to 20, 1898 with 44 officers and 978 enlisted men, left Island Lake May 28th, arrived at Camp Alger, Va., May 31. Assigned to Separate Brigade, Third Division, Second Army Corps. Left Camp Alger June 22, arrived at Newport News, Va. June 23; sailed from Newport News June 23, arriving at Siboney, Cuba, June 27; assigned to Third Brigade, First Division, Fifth Army Corps. Participated in engagement at Aquadores July 1 and in Santiago campaign. Companies A, B, C, D, F, H, I, J, K, L, and M sailed from Santiago on S. S. Harvard Aug. 21; arrived at Montauk Point, N. Y., Aug. 26, left Montauk Point Sept. 2, arrived in Detroit, Mich. Sept. 4, and furloughed for 60 days. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Port Huron, Flint, Alpena, Bay City, Saginaw, Owosso, Cheboygan, Benton Harbor, Three Rivers and Detroit, Mich. Nov. 9, 1898 to Jan. 6, 1899, with 47 officers, 1159 enlisted men; casualties while in service—officers died of disease, 1. Enlisted men killed in action, 2; wounded 10; died of wounds 1; died of disease 57.

Note: Aug. 23, 1898 Co. E and G left Santiago de Cuba on steamer Minnewaska for Montauk Point arriving about Aug. 28.

34th Michigan Volunteer Infantry

Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Island Lake, Mich. May 17th to June 2nd, 1898. Officers 50—enlisted men 980. Left Island Lake June 6th, arrived at Camp Alger, Va. June 9th. Left Camp Alger June 23 and 24, arrived at Newport News, Va., June 24 and 25. Companies F, I, K and L sailed from Newport News June 26th arriving at Siboney, Cuba, June 30th. Second and third battalions sailed from Newport News on S. S. Harvard June 27th, arrived at Siboney July 1st assigned to Third Brigade, First Division, Fifth Army Corps. Participated in battle of San Juan Hill July 2 and in Santiago Campaign. Left Santiago, Cuba on S. S. Badger Aug. 17th arrived at Montauk Point, N. Y., Aug. 23. Left Montauk Point Sept. 2, arrived at Detroit, Mich. Sept. 4. Furloughed 60 days. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Calumet, Big Rapids, Manistee, Muskegon, Iron Mountain, Houghton, Sault Ste. Marie, Ironwood, Ionia, Mount Clemens, Marquette and Traverse City, Mich. Nov. 4, 1898 to Jan. 2, 1899 with 45 officers; 1153 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers died of disease, 1; enlisted men died of disease, 79. Killed 1. Drowned 1.

9th Massachusetts Volunteers, Infantry

When the 9th Mass. Vol. Inf. was mustered into service of the United States they had 46 officers and 1151 enlisted men, a total of 1197. The replacements was about 114 men; total loss for 9th Mass. Inf. Vol. was 114 dead. Grand total of men was 1311 men.

33rd Michigan Volunteers, Infantry

When the 33rd Mich. Vol. Inf. was mustered into the service of the United States they had 44 officers and 978 enlisted men, a total of 1022 men. The replacements was about 254 men. The total loss for the 33rd Mich. Inf. Vol. was 70 dead. Grand total of men was 1206 men.

34th Michigan Volunteers, Infantry

When the 34th Mich. Vol. Inf. was mustered into the service of the United States they had 50 officers and 980 enlisted men, a total of 1030. The replacements was about 250 men. The total loss for the 34th Mich. Inf. Vol. was 82 dead. Grand total of men was 1280 men.

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Continued from Page Fifteen

Duffield's Brigade consisted of about 3797 men. The loss from May 1898 to Jan. 2, 1899 was 266 men (dead).

During the Spanish American war the loss of men in the training camps in the United States was 20.14 men in every 1000. The loss in training camps in the late War was 7.5 in every 1000. This death rate is given in a report made by Hon. Scott Ferris, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., Sept. 2, 1918.

In the Field,

Camp near Sevilla, Cuba.
June 30th, 1898.

Brig. Gen. H. M. Duffield,
U. S. Volunteers,
Sir:—

The commanding general directs you go along the railroad to Aguadores with a regiment and open fire on the Spaniards across the bridge. Move at 4 A. M. tomorrow and make a vigorous attack.

If the balance of your brigade arrives in time, take it with you, in addition to the regiment mentioned, the battalion at Siboney, or more if you can, leaving one battalion.

Very respectfully,

E. J. McClelland,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Gen. H. C. Corbin,
Adjutant General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.
General:—

Yerk Harbor, Me., Aug. 20, 1898.

Your letter of Aug. 10 is just received. It is the first notice of general orders No. 108, A. G. O., July 28, 1898 that I have received. I submit herewith report as requested.

On the 30th day of June 1898 I was in front of Santiago de Cuba and at General Schafter's headquarters in command of a portion of my Brigade, consisting of the 33rd Mich. Inf. Vol. and one battalion of the 34th Mich. Inf. Vol., my headquarters being at Siboney. In the afternoon of the 30th I relieved General Bates and assumed command of the post at Siboney, Cuba. On the 31st of July I was quarantined at Egmont Key, Florida, as a yellow fever convalescent, having been sent there from Santiago by order of surgeon in charge at Siboney, Maj. L. A. Lagarde. I reported to your office for assignment for duty on the 13th of June, 1898 and was ordered to report to Major General Graham, commanding Second Army Corps, which I did on the 14th of June at Camp Alger, Va. June 15, 1898 I was assigned by General Graham to command of the Separate Brigade, Second Army Corps, consisting of the 33rd Reg. Mich. Inf. Vol., the 34th Mich. Inf. Vols. and the 9th Mass. Inf. Vols., with the 3rd Virginia Inf. Vol. attached for disciplinary and administrative purposes. June 22, 1898 I was ordered by General Graham to proceed with one regiment and one battalion of my brigade to Newport News and embark for Santiago. Taking the 33rd Mich., Inf. Vol. and one battalion of the 34th Mich. Inf. Vol., I reported on Monday, the 27th day of June, at Siboney, Cuba, to General Shafter, commanding the Fifth Army Corps, and pursuant to his direction, disembarked the command at Siboney, Cuba. From that date until July 8th, 1898 I served with the Fifth Corps. On July 1 the remaining two battalions of the 34th Mich. Inf. Vol. and 9th Mass. Inf. Vol. arrived at Siboney on the U. S. S. Harvard and reported to me. On July 8th I was taken ill with yellow fever and removed to the yellow fever camp 2½ miles out of Siboney, where I remained until July 22 as a patient. On July 23rd I was put aboard the U. S. S. transport Santiago and taken to Egmont Key, Florida, as above stated.

As my official orders and papers were necessarily left by me in Cuba, I am unable to refer to them any more specifically. I am here under S. O. 185 A. G. O., Aug. 8, 1898.

I remain, General, with great respect, your obedient servant,
Henry M. Duffield,
Brigadier General,
U. S. Volunteers.

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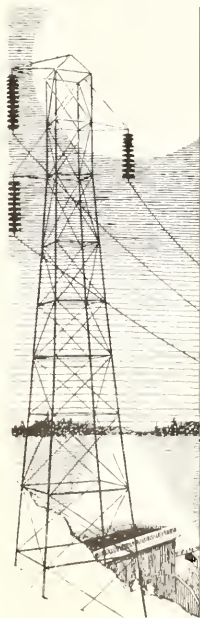
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Headquarters Separate Brigade,
Second Army Corps, Sept. 24, 1898.

Lieut. Col. E. J. McClelland,
Ass't Adjutant General, Fifth Army Corps.

Sir:—

I have the honor to submit the following report. I was taken sick with yellow fever and removed to the yellow fever hospital from Siboney July 10th and have only just received the official orders and papers relating thereto, which is the reason of my delay.

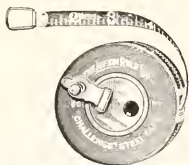
Pursuant to orders from the Commanding General of the Army, through Major General Graham, commanding Second Army Corps, I arrived on the U. S. S. Yale at Siboney, Cuba at 8. A. M. on June 27th, 1898 with the 33rd Reg. Mich. Inf. Vol., Col. C. L. Boynton commanding, and the first battalion of the 34th Mich. Inf. Vol., Major Winans commanding, and reported to you on board the U. S. S. transport Siguranza off Barquire. Debarkation of the troops, each man carrying 100 pounds of ammunition, was completed at 2 p. m. but the rations were not all unloaded until the morning of June 29.

On June 30 I reported to you at your headquarters at the front and received directions as to the part to be taken by me with the 33rd Mich. Inf. Vol. in the intended battle of the following day. These were to relieve General Bates in command at Siboney, who was to proceed with his two regiments to the front forthwith. On the next day, July 1st, I was to proceed with the 33rd Mich. Inf. Vol. from Siboney to the bridge at Aguadores along the railroad by the sea, with a view of attracting the attention of the Spaniards in that direction and preventing them from attacking your left flank.

It was late in the day when I returned to Siboney, and the troops did not get the necessary rations issued them until 1:30 A. M. The command was embarked on the railroad train at 3:30 A. M., July 1. The First and part of the Second Battalion formed the First section, as there were not sufficient cars to take the entire command on one train. On arriving at a point about 1 mile east of Aguadores bridge and out of view of the enemy, I disembarked the troops and sent back the train for the remainder of the regiment. I had never seen the locality, and while waiting for their arrival I personally reconnoitered the position with the captain of the Cuban outpost and Private Hines from the beginning of the trestle at the east end of the railroad cut, and also from the hill on the north side of the track. Capt. Alger, Capt. McMillan and Lieut. Pound of my staff, also reconnoitered the position by my direction. I also examined the locality with Capt. Alger and McMillan from the seashore at the mouth of the river. I annex an accurate sketch of the locality made by Lieut. George L. Harvey, Adjutant 33rd Mich. Inf. Vol. after the occupation of Aguadores by our forces.

The river Aguadores not far above this point joins the San Juan River, which at the bridge is from 600 to 700 feet wide and not fordable. Its banks on both sides are quite high and precipitous. The enemy, which I estimated from the detail I saw forming in the parade ground of the fort while I was examining the locality, to be about 500 strong, were posted in the rifle pits along the bank of the river on both sides of the railroad and in the blockhouse and the fort. These intrenchments were so strongly made that shots from the Gloucester failed to dismantle or seriously injure them, and they were so placed that they protected the troops in them from any fire from seaward. The ground, like that about Santiago, was covered with heavy underbrush and so thick that it was impossible for troops to move, even in columns of fours. When this examination was completed the remainder of my force came up about 9:30 A. M., making a force of about 900 men. I directed Col. Boynton to send forward a line of skirmishers, supporting them with a Battalion. The skirmishers went forward under command of Lieut. McDonald and the battalion in command of Lieut. Col. Schmidt, on each side of the railroad, and advanced toward the river. The remainder of the regiment was put in position in the woods on each side of the track, about 100 yards west of the water tank, in crossing the railroad cut to take its position. L company had 2 men killed and 3 wounded.

I had established signal communication with the Gloucester, which prepared for their advance by rapid firing, which did not however, prevent a vigorous and effective reply by the enemy to the fire of the skirmishers. Our troops were at great disadvantage because their Springfield rifles and the smoky powder at once discovered their location to the enemy, while the latter were armed with Mausers and smokeless powder. The enemy's artillery directly commanded the approach to the river by railroad cut and trestles, one gun being placed opposite and in line with them. The Aguadores end of the bridge had been blown up for 50 feet or more, and I had no boats or other mode of crossing. Capt. Alger of my staff volunteered to lead a party of men to swim across, but in my judgment this was impracticable. I therefore directed Col. Boynton to have Lieut. Col. Schmidt push his Battalion forward to the position shown on the map and open fire vigorously. This he promptly did. The enemy's artillery began shelling the track and the woods while our troops were getting in position, and during the entire engagement with the exception of a few short intervals when interrupted by the fire from the Gloucester. At 12:05 P. M. my skirmishers reported that the enemy were receiving reinforcements. The demonstration was continued until about 3 P. M. when Lieut. Col. Schmidt's battalion was withdrawn and rejoined to Second and Third Battalions of the regiments. The Cuban outpost resumed their positions, and the train which



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was used in the morning then took back to Siboney, which was entirely unguarded, the Second and Third Battalions had most of the wounded. It returned soon after the First Battalion and the rest of the wounded. The entire regiment was in Siboney by 6 P. M. The casualties were 2 enlisted men killed and 6 wounded. The behavior of the troops was most commendable. Although it was their first experience under fire and the enemy's artillery opened fire suddenly and effectively, no one faltered or turned backward.

I beg leave to mention the following members of my staff for courageous and efficient performance of duty in this affair; Capt. C. DeWitt Wilcox, assistant adjutant General; Capt. Fred M. Alger, assistant adjutant General, acting aide-de-camp; Capt. James H. McMillan, assistant quartermaster, who volunteered as aid; Lieut. J. H. Pound, 33rd Mich. Inf. Vol., acting aide-de-camp, and Lieut. G. H. Brown, Company F, 33rd Mich. Inf. Vol., acting ordnance officer. I also feel it my duty to call attention to the effective services of Major Charles B. Nancrede, chief surgeon, who volunteered his services, and Major Vaughn, regimental surgeon, and First Lieut. Bailey, ass't surgeon. These officers attended promptly and skillfully to the wounded, where they fell, exposing themselves to the fire of the enemy while so doing. I submit in this connection, the report of Col. Boynton, commanding 33rd Mich. Inf. Vol.

The demonstration was renewed July 2nd by a battalion under command of Major Webb, 33rd Mich. Inf. Vol. with a loss of one fatally wounded. The U. S. S. Harvard had on July 1st arrived with the remainder of my brigade, consisting of the 9th Mass. and the remaining two battalions of the 34th Mich. Inf. Vol. and I was directed by you to bring all the troops at Siboney, recruits and engineers, to my camp, where you saw me yesterday before daylight. These directions were subsequently modified and I was directed to send the 9th Mass. and 34th Mich. forward and remain in command at Siboney with the 33rd Mich.

As none of the officers of the two former regiments were acquainted with the locality mentioned in your order, I sent them forward under the conduct of Capt. Alger.

July 3rd I was relieved of the command of the post of Siboney by Major General Young and applied to you for permission to come to my two regiments at the front, but was told to remain where I was until my remaining regiments arrived. General Young was taken sick and left for the United States on transport July 4th and turned the command over to me.

July 7th Capt. Wilcox was taken sick with yellow fever. Capt. Alger took his place and performed his duties most satisfactorily. On July 8th I was taken sick, but kept on duty till July 10th when Dr. Guiteras, the surgeon in charge, pronounced it a case of yellow fever and sent me to the fever hospital. I therefore turned over the command of Siboney to Col. Boynton of the 33rd Michigan. I remained in the yellow fever camp till July 22, when I was discharged as a convalescent, and on July 25th by direction of Dr. Sagarde, I left Siboney on U. S. transport Santiago for Tampa, Fla.

The services of Capt. James H. McMillan and Capt. Eber B. Fenton in connection with transportation of command from Camp Alger to Siboney and post quartermaster and commissary of subsistence, respectively, at Siboney were most efficient and deserve special mention.

Henry M. Duffield,
Brigadier General, U. S. Volunteers.

Headquarters 5th Army Corps,
Camp Wikoff, Long Island, Sept. 30, 1898.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army for file with my report. Owing to the illness of Gen. Duffield this paper was only received today. This officer with a small command was at Siboney and was expected to make such a demonstration at Aguadores as would hold at that place all Spanish troops occupying it and prevent their reinforcing the main body at Santiago. This he accomplished perfectly and with very small loss. There was no intention of attempting to capture this place, as it would naturally fall with Santiago, and besides was very strong. I had the place carefully examined by the engineers, officers and General Bates, besides personal observation of it in passing it, and knew it was no place to assault and not on the true line of advances for Santiago.

Wm. R. Shafter,
Major General U. S. Vol. Commanding.
Port Huron, Mich., Sept. 1898.

Gen. H. M. Duffield,
Commanding Provisional Brigade, Fifth Army Corps.
Sir:—

I have the honor to report the following on the expedition or demonstration on Aguadores on July 1, 1898.

In pursuance to verbal orders received from you the night of June 30, I proceeded with my regiment, the 33rd Mich. Inf. Vol. at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 1st of July to a point about 1 mile east of Aguadores by train. The first section consisted of the First Battalion and a number of the second; the balance of my regiment came up on second section. After

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disembarking from the train I proceeded to push on toward Aguadores by entering the woods on the south side of the track, and coming out upon the track again about a half mile from the east end of the railroad bridge which crossed the San Juan River.

I then sent Lieutenant McDonald of Company H forward with a squad of skirmishers to find out what they could of the enemy's position. They reported that the east end of the bridge was torn down, and that there were rifle pits above them, having a range directly along the railroad track.

I then sent the First Battalion, consisting of companies B, H, K and G forward under command of Lieut. Col. F. J. Schmidt who pressed on and located Company K of his battalion on line shown on the inclosed map, the balance of the battalion being put in position in the woods on either side of the track. The remainder of the regiment was brought up under cover of the woods and disposed of on each side of the track at a point about 100 yards west of the water tank.

Firing by the enemy was started as soon as my men were seen by them, to which my troops responded vigorously. Owing to my men being armed with Springfields rifles and black powder, their location was very quickly sighted by the enemy, who answered their shots very promptly with sometimes a volley, in my opinion, of about ten or fifteen shots, and sometimes singly. The Second and Third Battalions were ordered to keep under cover on either side of the track in the woods. As soon as my skirmishers opened fire the enemy's artillery began a vigorous shelling of the railroad track and the woods, which was continued during the entire engagement, excepting during a short interval when interrupted by firing from the ships. This demonstration was kept up until about 3 in the afternoon, when upon your orders I directed my First Battalion back to the point on the railroad track where we first entered the woods in the morning. In the meantime I had ordered the Second and Third Battalions to hold that position until the First Battalion had withdrawn.

The train which was used in the morning was loaded with the wounded of the Second and Third Battalion and sent back to Siboney. It returned soon after for the First Battalion and the balance of the sick and wounded.

The entire regiment arrived at Siboney at 6 P. M. when orders were received from you to proceed to the front with three days' rations, to join the main body. This order was afterwards changed, and I was ordered to send one battalion to the bridge on the railroad track from Siboney to construct intrenchments and protect the bridge and hold that position.

I sent my Third Battalion, which consisted of companies F, L, M, and K, under command of Major Webb, with above orders. Major Webb proceeded with his battalion and got started about 9:30 P. M. July 1, 1898. About 10:30 P. M. I received a written order from you changing the orders of locating this battalion at first bridge and ordering them to proceed on to Aguadores and start the demonstration at daylight on the morning of July 2, keeping it up to 12 o'clock noon, then returning to first bridge and carrying out first order. Major Webb reported that he had carried out above orders and that one man of company K was wounded during the firing on the morning of July 2. On July 1st my loss was 2 enlisted men killed and 3 wounded of company L, and 6 enlisted men wounded of company K, and 1 wounded on July 2, of Company K, who subsequently died from the effects of wounds.

I take the opportunity of thanking the officers and men of my regiment for their effective work and their cool action under fire during this demonstration. I also wish to mention the work of my adjutant George L. Harvey for his work during this engagement, which was very effective, the balance of my staff not being with me.

Respectfully submitted,

C. L. Boynton.

Colonel Thirty-Third Michigan Infantry Volunteers.

**The Ninth Regiment Massachusetts Infantry, U. S. Volunteers,
in the War With Spain.
1898.**

Narrative by Col. Lawrence J. Logan.

In accordance with Special Order No. 45, dated April 29, 1898 issued from State headquarters, and in pursuance of the proclamation of the President of the United States, the Ninth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia volunteered its services to the national government, and on May 4, 1898, after a "street parade" in the city of Boston and a review by His Excellency Governor Wolcott, we arrived at South Framingham, Mass., to be examined and mustered into the service of the United States as the Ninth Massachusetts Infantry, U. S. V.

The first week of our stay in South Framingham was spent in the examination and recruiting of the regiment, and on the 12th of May the entire regiment had become a part of the military establishment of the United States. From the 12th to the 31st of May our efforts were bent towards perfecting the men in various maneuvers and in the routine work of a military camp. During our stay at Camp Dewey, South Framingham, the regiment was the recipient of many kindnesses on the part of the people of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and was presented with three handsome flags.

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On the 31st of May, in accordance with orders from the Secretary of War, the regiment proceeded to Camp Russell A. Alger, Va., where we arrived on June 1. Here we remained until June 24, 1898, practising the men in drilling and in long marches, to perfect their endurance for the struggle we felt sure we were to participate in.

Shortly after our arrival we were formed into a brigade, with the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Michigan regiments, Col F. B. Bogan acting as brigadier general, and on the 15th of June, Brigadier General Duffield was assigned to us as our brigade commander.

June 23 orders reached us that we were to start for Cuba, and on the afternoon of June 24 we embarked at Dunn Loring, Va., for Newport News, where we boarded the U. S. S. "Harvard", setting sail for Cuba, Sunday, June 26. The regiment landed at Siboney, Cuba, on the afternoon of July 1. Late in the evening we were ordered to start for the front with all possible despatch, as the troops there had been fighting hard all day and were sorely pressed. At five minutes of 10 P. M. the command of the regiment was given over to Lieutenant Colonel Logan by Colonel Bogan, who was too sick to undertake the march.

At this time I think it would be well to say a few words concerning the matter of the blanket rolls, about which there appears to be some misapprehension. When I assumed command of the regiment it was a few minutes of 10, and the regiment was about to start. I took the regiment just as it was turned over to me. As I understood at the time, the regiment was to advance as rapidly as possible, and I was told that, at the suggestion of one of Major General Shafter's aids, the orders were given to leave the blanket rolls behind.

We started for the front at 10 P. M., July 1, and after a most fatiguing march we reached General Shafter's headquarters at day-break and were ordered to take a rest there. However, orders were soon given to advance again, and at about noon July 2 the regiment reported to General Bates.

The regiment was at once ordered into the trenches, and was given a most important position on the extreme left of the line, which we were ordered by General Bates to hold at all costs. The regiment remained until the 18th of July in the trenches, enduring manfully and uncomplainingly the terrible hardships of the siege, and up to the day of the surrender was the admiration and wonder of the regular troops brigaded with us at the remarkable way it withstood the terrible ravages of climate and disease.

On the 17th of July the city of Santiago surrendered, and the regiment was given an important place in the ceremonies; and well will we remember what joy was in our hearts as we planted triumphantly upon the ramparts the white flag of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

On the following day, July 18, the regiment was ordered out of the trenches and was sent back some four miles to bivouac in a swamp; and here disease in an alarming degree broke out among our troops. The officers and men, all of whom had borne up in a remarkable manner until now, seemed to succumb at once, and the sick roll increased tremendously.

On July 20, Lieutenant Colonel Logan was stricken down with what was at first supposed to be malarial fever, but which afterwards proved to be yellow fever; and, after struggling in vain to overcome the fever, was ordered home to the United States, surrendering the command to Major Grady, who, however, was not long to hold it, for he was shortly to hand it over to his successor. Disease, fatal in its consequences, had laid hold of him, and this strong, sturdy officer, whom all of us admired and many of us loved, passed away on the 29th of July.

Only a week afterwards, Aug. 6, while the regiment was still mourning the loss of Major Grady, Major O'Connor, one of the most intelligent officers of our regiment, at all times a gentleman and a soldier, was gently borne to his grave, a victim of the dreadful yellow fever. His loss was a particularly sad one to the soldiers, to whom he had been a constant source of happiness and encouragement, ever watchful of their interests and attentive to their wants. Of all the officers, one would expect him to be the last to succumb, and his death caused great consternation among the members of the regiment.

In the midst of all this suffering and grief, word was received from the United States that Col. F. B. Bogan, who had been ordered home on account of sickness, had died in Charlestown, Mass., August 9. His death was a great loss to the members of the regiment and to the regiment as an organization. His kind and gentle manner had greatly endeared him to his officers and men, and their long years of intimacy with him had only increased their mutual friendship and love.

The regiment, during the time between the day of the surrender of Santiago, July 17, and that of their return, August 23, was practically struggling for its existence against the inroads of disease and the inclemency of the weather. In details those men who were able to stand upon their feet were ordered to the hospital to assist the sick; and it was this work, so admirably and unselfishly done, that completed the work of devastation, and sent home to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts the tottering remnants of as physically strong a regiment as this State ever possessed.

In three detachments the regiment left Cuba for Montauk Point, Long Island, and arrived there September 1. Here the regiment was placed in the camp of detention, and received from the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association bountiful supplies of nourishing food, for which the regiment feels deeply grateful. On Sept. 8, 1898, a furlough of sixty days was

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given the enlisted men of the regiment, and the officers were placed on waiting orders.

The recruits of the regiment who had enlisted during the months of June and July were encamped in the meantime at Camp Alger, Va., and Camp Meade, Pa., and from the reports which have been submitted to me I find did very creditable work. They enlisted in the regiment at the time when it seemed sure that they would see service in Cuba, and it was indeed no fault of theirs that they remained in the United States. The death rate among them is unusually large.

On the 6th of November, in accordance with General Orders, No. 1, these headquarters, dated Nov. 1, 1898, the several companies situated in Boston assembled in the East Armory, preparatory to being mustered out of the service of the United States, while companies F, G, L, M, reported to their commanding officers in their local armories. During the twenty days the regiment was in its various armories the time was spent in the physical examination of officers and men and in the making out of the necessary rolls and blanks; and on the 26th of November, after an honorable service of over six months in the volunteer army of the United States, which includes a service in Cuba longer than that of any other regiment, the Ninth Regiment of Massachusetts infantry, U. S. V., was formally and honorably discharged.

I also submit herewith one of the many letters which I have received complimenting the Ninth Regiment for its work in Cuba.

Camp Wikoff, L. I., Sept. 5, 1898.

Col. Lawrence J. Logan, Ninth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.

To the officers and soldiers of the Ninth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry:—

By direction of the Secretary of War you are to proceed to your homes, where you will receive the heartfelt welcome and generous plaudits of the people of the great State of Massachusetts.

You were prompt to answer the call of your country. You eagerly sought to meet your country's foes upon far distant foreign soil. You braved deadly disease in a tropical land. You did your full duty in a war which has won for us the highest place among the nations of the earth.

In bidding you adieu, I wish you God speed, and may health, prosperity and honor be showered upon you.

Joseph Wheeler, Major General U. S. V.

To Lieutenant Colonel Weaver, who so kindly and courteously assisted the officers in their mustering work, their regiment will always be thankful. Nor can I close without expressing our great appreciation of the many kind acts and encouraging words which this regiment received from the Governor of this Commonwealth. Generously did the Legislature of Massachusetts provide for its soldiers, and wisely was the militia managed by the Adjutant General of this State, with the result that the soldiers of Massachusetts were the admiration of all who came in contact with them.

Headquarters 5th Army Corps.,
Santiago de Cuba, August 1, 1898.

Special Orders,
No. 54.

Extract.

3. A 3rd Brigade of the Provisional Division formed by Special Orders, No. 36, current series, from these headquarters, is hereby announced, and will consist of the following regiments:

9th Massachusetts Vol. Infantry.

33rd Michigan Vol. Infantry.

34th Michigan Vol. Infantry.

The commanding officers of the 9th Massachusetts Vol. Infantry, and the 34th Michigan Vol. Infantry, will report immediately with their regiments to the Commanding General of the Provisional Division.

The Commanding Officer of the 33rd Michigan Vol. Infantry, will await further orders.

Official:

J. D. Miley,

Aid.

By command of Major General Shafter.

E. J. McClernand,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Headquarters Provisional Division,

5th Army Corps,

Camp Near Santiago de Cuba,

August 2, 1898.



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Special Orders,)
No. 6.)

II. In accordance with S. O. No. 54, Headquarters 5th Army Corps, dated August 1, 1898, Colonel John P. Petermann, 34th Mich. Vols. is hereby assigned to the command of the 3rd Brigade of this Division.

By command of Maj. General Bates:

Thos. M. Woodruff,
Major & Inspector General,
Act. Asst. Adjt. General.
Headquarters 34th Mich. Inf. Vol.
In camp near Santiago, Cuba,
Aug. 15, 1898.

To Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

Sir:—

In compliance with General Orders No. 72 I have the honor to make the following report:

We arrived at Siboney on the morning of July 1st. Owing to the want of proper facilities for unloading, it was late in the afternoon before the entire command was disembarked, our baggage being left on board of the Harvard. At 9:30 P. M. I received orders to move with my regiment and the 9th Mass. with all possible haste and report to Gen. Shafter. At 10 o'clock we left Siboney in heavy marching order, my men carrying 100 rounds of ammunition and three days rations. Owing to the mud and horrible condition of the roads, and the blockade caused by supply trains going to the front, and ambulance trains carrying wounded to Siboney, meeting in narrow passes, it was 3 A. M. July 2nd before I reached Gen. Shafter's headquarters. Reporting to him, I received orders to continue with my command to the front to support General Wheeler. The wornout condition of my command and the blockade of the path made it impossible for me to reach General Wheeler until 8 A. M. On reporting to Gen. Wheeler we were ordered to support Gen. Bates on the extreme left of our line. While in this position 7 of my men were wounded. At 3 P. M. the 34th was ordered back to support Gen. Kent in our center. The 9th Mass. remained with General Bates' brigade. At 10 P. M. the Spanish forces assaulted our lines, but were repulsed with great loss.

The stubbornness and gallantry displayed by the forces in the trenches made it unnecessary for us to take any part in the firing, but the men showed their willingness and eagerness to do their share. On the 5th Major Latimer and his battalion (Companies H, E, D and G) were ordered to report to engineer corps to repair bridges and roads to Siboney, and also to do outpost duty. On the 8th Lieut. Col. Bennett, with 2 companies A and C was ordered to El Caney to protect life and property of refugees from Santiago. He returned to the regiment the following day. Major Hodskin with 2 companies D and M was stationed at El Paso as an out post. The balance of the regiment were ordered to Gen. Shafter's headquarters, where they were employed in helping commissary department and did guard duty. On July 10 I was ordered to take six companies, F, K, A, B, C, M, of my command to support the battery under Major Dillenback and to guard the left flank of the Army against any flank movement that might be made by the enemy. From then until the surrender of Gen. Toral these six companies were on out post duty. On July 15 Major Latimer, with companies H, D, E, G, I and L received orders to report with my command to General Bates' provisional division. This order was carried out on the next day, the regiment being ordered together again for the first time since July 5th.

Very respectfully,

John J. Peterman,
Colonel Commanding.
Headquarters 3rd Brigade Provisional Division 5th Army Corps.
In Camp near Santiago de Cuba, August 15th, 1898.

Hon. H. S. Pingree,
Governor of Michigan.

Sir:—

In compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part the 34th Michigan Volunteer Infantry took in the campaign resulting in the capitulation of Santiago de Cuba, and the surrender of General Toral's entire command.

We arrived at Siboney on the morning of July 1st. Owing to the want of proper facilities for unloading, it was late in the afternoon before the entire command was disembarked, —our baggage and tentage is still on board the "Harvard" for all I know to the contrary. I immediately reported to General Duffield. At 9:30 o'clock in the evening I received orders to move my Regiment and the 9th Mass. with all possible haste and report to General Shafter. At ten o'clock we left Siboney in heavy marching order, the men carrying one hundred rounds of ammunition and were supposed to have three days rations, but I found afterwards that they had not been properly rationed, as Mr Roach, my Quartermaster, was still on board the "Harvard" with our supplies, and the commissary department at Siboney was not in the best of condition. Owing to the mud and the horrible condition of the roads, and the blockade caused by supply trains going to the front and ambulance trains carrying wounded to

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Siboney meeting in narrow passes, it was three o'clock on the morning of July 2nd before I reached General Shafter's headquarters. Reporting to him, I received orders to continue with my command to the front to support General Wheeler. The worn-out condition of my command, and the blockades of the path, made it impossible for me to reach General Wheeler until 8 o'clock A. M. The last mile marched under fire, both from the front and from Spanish sharpshooters in trees, but none of my men were hit. On reporting to General Wheeler, we were ordered to support General Bates on the extreme left of our line. While in this position, seven of my men were wounded. At 3 o'clock P. M. the 34th Michigan was ordered back to support General Kent in our center. The 9th Mass. remained with General Bates' Brigade. At 10 o'clock on the night of the 2nd of July, the Spanish forces assaulted our lines, but were repulsed with great loss. My regiment was complimented by General Wheeler for the promptness and eagerness shown by them in taking their position in the rear trenches. The stubbornness and gallantry displayed by the forces in the trenches made it unnecessary for us to take any part in the firing, but the men showed their willingness and eagerness to do their share. On the 5th, Major Latimer and his Battalion Co's. H, E, D, G, —was ordered to report to Engineer Corps to repair bridges and read to Siboney, and also to do outpost duty. On the 8th Lieutenant Colonel Bennett with two companies, A and C, was ordered to El Caney to protect life and property of refugees from Santiago. He returned to the Regiment the following day. Major Hodskin with two companies B and M was stationed at El Paso as an outpost. The balance of the Regiment was ordered to General Shafter's Headquarters, where they were employed in Commissary Department, and did guard duty. On July 10th, I was ordered to take six companies, F, K, A, B, C, M—of my command to support the Battery under Major Dillenback, and to guard the left flank of the Army against any flank movement that might be made by the enemy. From then until the surrender of General Toral, these six companies were on outpost. On the 15th, Major Latimer with Companies H, D, E, G, I, L, received orders to report to General Kent in trenches. On August 2nd, I received orders to report with my command to General Bates' Provisional Division. This order was carried out the next day, the Regiment then being together again for the first time since July 5th. Then at the same time, the Brigade known as the "Duffield Brigade," 9th Mass., 33rd Michigan and 34th Michigan—was reorganized by an order from Corps Headquarters, and I was placed in command.

The conditions under which this campaign was carried on were awful. During the first few weeks, the men were only half-fed, the roads or paths being almost impassable, so that the commissary stores had to be packed on mules. My regiment fared particularly hard, as, owing to the haste in which we were pushed to the front, our baggage was left behind, and what little the men carried was thrown away or lost on the way. We slept on the bare ground without shelter tents or any other protection from the weather. The want of proper food and protection has undoubtedly been the cause of so much sickness. There seems to have been something wrong in the management of affairs here. While it may have been necessary that the men should suffer during the early part of the campaign, it seems that something should have been done to alleviate their suffering at the earliest possible moment, but, while the food is better now, we are practically in the same condition now in regard to quarters as we were on the first day of the campaign.

The Medical Department seemed to have been unable to cope with the conditions here, in fact, it seemed to be the poorest equipped department on the ground. Medicines could not be gotten for love or money. In spite of the fact that our Regimental Surgeons were doing all that could be done, my men died for the want of proper medicine and proper food. The loss up to date has been twenty-eight, there being ten in Company D, Calumet alone. I desire to say in connection with this, that Doctors King, Bobb and Wilhelm, and, in fact the entire Hospital Staff, are entitled to the thanks of the friends of this Regiment for the faithful service rendered, for it is due to their untiring efforts that our losses by sickness have not been much greater.

I shall be pleased to furnish you with details or any other information desired.

Two companies of my command leave to-morrow for the States. The balance to follow within a day or two.

Respectfully,
 Petermann,
 Colonel Commanding.

Headquarters of the Army,
 Siboney, Cuba, July 16, 1898.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS,)

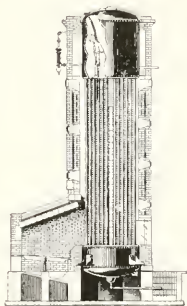
No. 1.

The gratifying success of the American arms at Santiago de Cuba and some features of a professional character, both important and instructive, are hereby announced to the Army. The declaration of war found our country with a small army scattered over a vast territory. The troops composing this army were speedily mobilized at Tampa, Florida. Before it

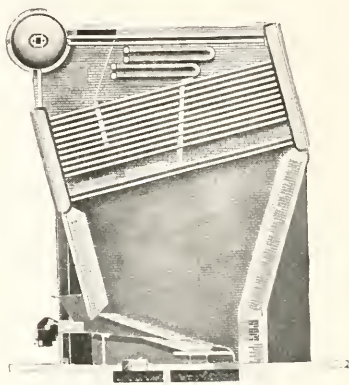
THE WICKES BOILER CO. SAGINAW, MICH.

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was possible to properly equip a volunteer force, a strong appeal for aid came from the navy which had enclosed in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, an important part of the Spanish fleet. At that time the only efficient fighting force available was the United States Army; and in order to organize a command of sufficient strength, the cavalry had to be sent dismounted to Santiago de Cuba with the Infantry and Artillery. The expedition thus formed was placed under the command of Major General Shafter. Notwithstanding the limited time to equip and organize an expedition of this character, there was never displayed a nobler spirit of patriotism and fortitude on the part of officers and men, going forth to maintain the honor of their country. After encountering the vicissitudes of an ocean voyage, they were obliged to disembark on a foreign shore and immediately engage in an aggressive campaign. Under drenching storms, intense and prostrating heat, within a fever afflicted district, with little comfort or rest, either by day or night, they pursued their purpose of finding and conquering the enemy. Many of them trained in the severe experience of the great war and in frequent campaigns on the Western plains, officers and men alike exhibited great skill, fortitude and tenacity, with results which have added a new chapter of glory to their country's history. Even when their own generals in several cases were temporarily disabled, the troops fought on with the same heroic spirit until success was finally achieved. In many instances, the officers placed themselves in front of their commands, and under their direct and skilled leadership, the trained troops of a brave army were driven from the thickets and jungles of an almost inaccessible country. In the open field the troops stormed intrenched infantry and carried and captured fortified works with an unsurpassed daring and disregard of death. By gaining commanding ground, they made the harbor of Santiago untenable for the Spanish fleet, and practically drove it to a speedy destruction by the American navy. While enduring the hardships and privations of such a campaign, the troops generously shared their scanty food with the five thousand Cuban patriots in arms and the suffering people who had fled from the besieged city. With the twenty-four regiments and four batteries, the flower of the United States Army were also three volunteer regiments. These, though unskilled in warfare, yet inspired with the same spirit contributed to the victory, suffered hardships and made sacrifices with the rest. Where all did so well it is impossible by special mention to do justice to those who bore conspicuous parts. But of certain unusual features mention cannot be omitted, namely the Cavalry dismounted fighting and storming works as Infantry; a regiment of colored troops, who having shared equally in the heroism as well as the sacrifices, is now voluntarily engaged in nursing yellow fever patients and burying the dead. The gallantry, patriotism and sacrifices of the American Army, as illustrated in this brief campaign, will be fully appreciated by a grateful country, and the heroic deeds of those who have fought and fallen in the cause of freedom will ever be cherished in sacred memory and be an inspiration to the living.

By command of Maj. General Miles:
J. G. Gilmore,
Brigadier General U. S. Vols.
Headquarters 5th Army Corps,
Santiago de Cuba, Cuba.
July 25, 1898.

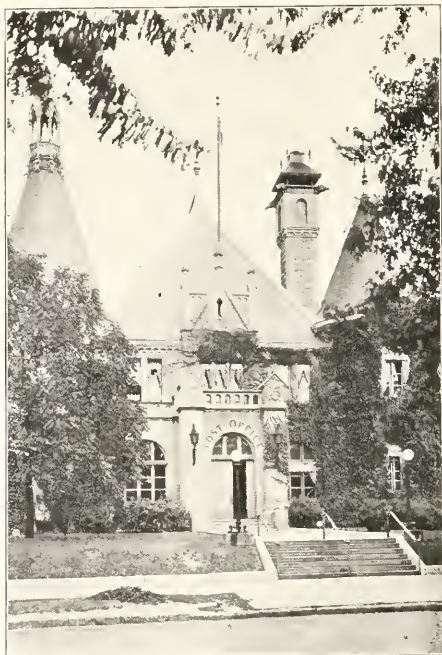
Official copy respectfully furnished Commanding Officer Provisional Division for his information.

By command of Maj. General Shafter:
E. J. McClearnand,
Asst. Adjutant General.
Headquarters Provisional Division 5th A. Corps,
Santiago de Cuba, August 4, 1898.

Official copy respectfully furnished Commanding Officer 3rd Brigade for his information.

Thos. M. Woodruff,
Major & Inspector General,
Act. Asst. Adjt. General.

By command of Maj. General Bates:



U. S. Post Office



East Side Manual Training School

Headquarters 5th Army Corps,
Camp near Santiago de Cuba.

General Orders,
No. 24.

The following message from the President of the United States will be published to each regiment in this Army at 12 o'clock tomorrow:

July 16, 1898.

Washington, July 14, 1898.

General Shafter:

The President of the United States sends you and your brave army the profound thanks of the American people for the gallant achievement at Santiago, resulting in the surrender of the City and all of the Spanish Troops and territory under General Toral. Your splendid command has endured, not only the hardships and sacrifices incident to campaign and battle, but in stress of heat and weather has triumphed over obstacles which would have overcome men less brave and determined. One and all have displayed the most conspicuous gallantry and earned the gratitude of the Nation. The heart of the people turns with tender sympathy to the sick and wounded. May the Father of Mercy protect and comfort them.

Signed: WM. McKINLEY.

By command of Major General Shafter:

E. J. McClelland,
Assistant Adjutant General

Official:

Henry Roach.

1st Lieutenant 34th Michigan,
Act. Asst. Adjt. General.

Headquarters U. S. Troops in Cuba,
Santiago de Cuba, July 19, 1898.

General Orders,
No. 26.

The successful accomplishment of the campaign against Santiago, resulted in its downfall and the surrender of the Spanish Forces, the capture of large amounts of military stores, together with the destruction of the entire Spanish Fleet in the harbor, which upon the investment of the city, was forced to leave, is one of which this Army can well be proud.

This has been accomplished through the heroic deeds of the Army, and to its officers and men the Major General Commanding offers his sincere thanks for their endurance of hardships heretofore unknown in the American Army. The work you have accomplished may well appeal to the pride of your countrymen and has been rivaled upon but few occasions in the World's history. Landing upon an unknown coast, you faced dangers in disembarking and overcame obstacles that even in looking back seem insurmountable. Seizing, with the assistance of the Navy, the towns of Baquiro and Siboney, you pushed boldly forth, gallantly driving back the enemy's outposts in the engagement of La Guasima and completed the concentration of the Army near Sevilla, within sight of the Spanish stronghold at Santiago de Cuba.

The outlook from Sevilla was one that might well have appalled the stoutest heart; behind you ran a narrow road, made well nigh impassable by rains, while to the front you looked out upon high foothills, covered with a dense tropical growth, which could only be traversed by bridle paths, terminating within range of the enemy's guns. Nothing daunted, you responded eagerly to the order to close upon the foe and attacking at El Caney and San Juan, drove him back from work to work, until he took refuge within his last and strongest entrenchments immediately surrounding the city.

Despite the fierce glare of a southern sun and rains that fell in torrents, you valiantly withstood his attempts to drive you from the position your valor had won. Holding in your vise-like grip the army opposed to you, after seventeen days of battle and siege, you were rewarded by the surrender of nearly 24,000 prisoners—12,000 being those in your immediate front, the others scattered in the various towns of eastern Cuba; freeing completely the eastern part of the Island from Spanish troops. This was not done without great sacrifices. The death of 230 gallant soldiers, and the wounding of 1284 others, shows but too plainly the fierce contest in which you were engaged. The few reported missing are undoubtedly among the dead, **as no prisoners were lost.**

For those who have fallen in battle with you, the Commanding General sorrows, and with you will ever cherish their memory. Their devotion to duty sets a high example of courage and patriotism to our fellow countrymen.

All you who have participated in the campaign, battle and siege of Santiago de Cuba will recall with pride the grand deeds accomplished, and will hold one another dear for having shared great sufferings, hardships and triumphs together. All may well feel proud to inscribe on their banners the name of "Santiago de Cuba."

By command of Major General Shafter:

E. J. McClelland,
Assistant Adjutant General.
Aid.

Official:

J. D. Miley,



Factory and Office of
Lufkin Rule Company



City Hall
Cor. Washington Ave. and Bristol Street

Saginaw, Michigan

Before and After

Out of the shadows of the pines that used to be, grew Saginaw.

On the banks of the river that floated more splendid pine logs than any other in the world, that once was lined for twenty miles with the busy mills, the whirring saws, the swearing lumber jacks of thirty years ago, there was a city—or rather several cities that finally became one.

"The toughest place in the world," they called it.

Here Louis Cass had made his famous treaty with the Indians which opened up the vast resources of central Michigan to the white man. Here de Touqueville and other hardy French explorers had ventured into the virgin wilderness. Here the trappers of the early days pursued their traffic with the Chippewas.

And it was all less than a century ago.

From the "toughest place in the world" we of Saginaw have built a modern American city where the virtues that the ten commandments teach are just as literally observed as anywhere on the globe.

The buzzing saws are gone and with them the tremendous rafts of pine logs that hid the waters of the Saginaw river for miles in the springtime.

But in their place—and that is the story of modern Saginaw—we have:

Automobile parts plants that help the world in its work and sport.

Vast coal fields that make the city almost independent, if need be, of outside supplies.

Phonograph plants that spread the soul of music throughout the land.

And a host of other industries, of which these are only a few, that spread the name of Saginaw from the Atlantic to the Pacific and beyond the seas.

We of present day Saginaw invite you to see our parks where our children frolic through the summers days, our churches where the laws of religion and morality are expounded, our beautiful streets and well kept homes, our well-stocked stores.

We call your attention to our contented workmen, our busy plants, our splendid railroad facilities.

And lying all around us you will see some of the world's finest farming land where prosperous farmers till the soil with modern machinery, build big red barns and drive to town in their own automobiles, sending meanwhile a flood of the products of the soil into Saginaw.

We welcome you to Saginaw, where a splendid past has served not as an object for smug, self-congratulation, but as an inspiration for future greatness.

Saginaw, the Commercial and Industrial Metropolis of Northeastern Michigan

The City of Saginaw, judicial seat of Saginaw County, fourth largest city in the State of Michigan, is located in the central portion of lower Michigan, on the Saginaw River, approximately 85 miles northwest of Detroit and 15 miles from Saginaw Bay on Lake Huron.

Saginaw is an industrial center, producing a diversified line of manufactured articles, in addition to being the commercial center of the rich agricultural surrounding territory.

The population of Saginaw, as determined by the 1920 census, is 65,648, a large portion of which consists of skilled industrial workers, who are home owners, less than twenty per cent of whom are of foreign origin.

Saginaw is located within easy shipping distance by good roads, electric and steam lines and water from Detroit and other industrial centers making it easy for industry to manufacture here and set down at points many miles away the finished product at no loss of time and at a greatly lessened cost of production. Supplementing this is contented labor.

One great asset in the location of new industries is the accessibility of bituminous coal which is taken from many mines located under and within a few miles of Saginaw, hydro-electric power which comes down from the great dams and harnessing stations of the Au Sable River, and the fact that salt and its allied ingredient chemicals in the brine are taken from the earth.

SAGINAW MANUFACTURING

In this city are located five plants of the General Motors Co., the Lufkin Rule Company, world's greatest makers of steel tapes; The United States Graphite Company, world's largest makers of graphite products such as lead pencils, etc. (mines being in Sonora, Mexico, and the raw material being shipped here for making up); the Sugar Factory, the Pere Marquette Car Shops and new \$1,000,000 round house, Ruggles and Nelson Motor Truck Companies, the Wickes Institutions, Schust Company, makers of biscuits and candies; American Cash Register Company, National Plate Glass Company, Sonora Phonograph Corporation, Erdman-Guider



Bean Elevator of Saginaw Milling Company
The Largest Bean Elevator In The World



Mershon-Whittier Natatorium

Company, makers of special auto bodies and many other diversified wood-working institutions, foundries, iron and machinery making in lustries.

HEALTH CONDITIONS AND AGENCIES

The climate is mild summer and winter; the health rate is good and various agencies are at work functioning towards the general betterment of humanity. In this respect the Saginaw Welfare League, a model organization, supported by public subscription at an annual campaign has federated charities and hospitals and social agencies to such an extent that the organization has attracted national attention. Through this league the ancient method of supporting charities and agencies by tag days and such events has been eliminated and a yearly subscription takes care of all the many organizations in the league.

GREAT FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

No better barometer of a thriving, healthy community can be offered than the condition of the banks and the deposits they contain. The Saginaw financial institutions reflect the great industrial community, the large number of retail stores and wholesale institutions which cover in their trade not only the city but a logical trade territory extending all over eastern and Northern Michigan and embracing hundreds of smaller cities and villages. Saginaw is the financial clearing house of Eastern Michigan.

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE TRADE

The retail stores in Saginaw are diversified and cosmopolitan and by the courtesy of the management and the alertness to serve have done much to assist in building up the community and bringing in trade from points in every direction 100 miles away.

Because of its strategic position Saginaw is the center of a large urban population from a district which feeds an immense volume of wholesale trade. Wholesale houses are very diversified in their products and through a rapid system of motor truck transportation supplementing the railroads and electric lines have made this city a jobbing center.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

The city is governed on the commission plan with a mayor and four commissioners elected at large for a term of four years. They are the executive and administrative body.

CENTER OF GOOD ROADS

This city is the center of a good roads district; of permanent highways of hard surface type, especially the Dixie Highway which is a great artery of traffic for business and resort and pleasure; the Colgrove Memorial Highway, the Central Michigan, Top of Michigan and Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Highway roads, radiate in all directions like the hub of a wheel and assist in making Saginaw the metropolis of this section of Michigan.

POPULAR CONVENTION CITY

Because of the good roads and the electric and steam lines and being located in the center of population and so accessible to all points in the state, Saginaw is a great convention city and annually thousands of visitors of many conventions gather here and enjoy meetings held in the municipal auditorium which will seat 5,000 people and which has a \$25,000 pipe organ, one of the finest in the world.

GREAT OUTDOOR DISTRICT

Saginaw is the gateway into northeastern Michigan, a territory of 25 counties in which lies America's playground—the great hunting, fishing, and resort districts, which are growing in popularity each year.

GREATEST COUNTY FAIR IN THE WORLD

Saginaw has the greatest county fair in the world in the annual Saginaw County Agricultural Society event held the second week in September in a plant made up of fine large buildings with cement floors, a grand stand seating 5,000 people, a half-mile race track all within the city limits and representing a physical valuation of \$250,000. This fair ranks with the state fair and yearly attracts 250,000 people.

STATISTICAL FACTS CONCERNING SAGINAW

Population (Federal Census)	65,648
Area, square miles	17
Altitude, feet above sea level	581
Assessed Valuation	\$87,763,435
Number of Houses	17,600
Miles of Streets	290
Miles of Paving	85
Miles of Public Sewers	135
Miles of Electric Street Railway	28.6
Miles of Gas Mains	95
Parks	16
Acres	225
Value	\$550,000
Form of Government, Commission—Members	5



Views in Hoyt Park Saginaw, Mich.

Water Works—Capacity, Gallons	46,000,000
Daily Average Number of Gallons Pumped	15,000,000
Miles of Water Mains	169
Value of Plant	\$1,500,000
Fire Department—Number of Men	112
Number of Station Houses	10
Motor Apparatus	12
Value of Apparatus	\$160,000
Police Department—Number of Men	77
Number of Stations	2
Schools, Public—Number of Schools	31
High Schools	2
Number of Teachers	370
Number of Pupils	11,500
Value of Property	\$5,000,000
Parochial and Diocesan Schools	18
Pupils in Parochial Schools	3,611
Number of Books in Public Library	80,000
Number of Banks and Trust Companies	5
Bank Deposits, 1921	\$42,000,000
Post Office Receipts, 1921	\$315,000
Real Estate Transfers, 1921	3,865
Value Real Estate Transfers	\$7,248,750
Value Building Permits, 1921	\$3,042,669
Number of Theatres and Motion Picture Houses	14
Number of Hospitals	5
Number of Hotels	27
Number of Factories	125
Number of Operatives—	
Male	17,000
Female	3,000
Wages Paid Annually	23,400,000
Value of Annual Output	\$125,000,000
Churches and Missions	58
Clubs	16
Daily Newspaper—Morning, Evening, Sunday Edition	2
Railroads—Steam	4
Interurbans—Electric	2
Board of Commerce Membership	1,700

THE SAGINAW BOARD OF COMMERCE

The Saginaw Board of Commerce, with 1,700 members, is representative of all civic, commercial, industrial and professional interests of the community. It typifies a community absolutely cemented in harmony and co-operation and headed toward one direction—fostering legitimate business enterprise and extending the sphere of commercial, manufacturing and social influence. Its officers and directors typify representative business men of the city. The Board solicits correspondence and is prepared to furnish complete data to investors, merchants, manufacturers, working men and homeseekers.

DIRECTORY LIBRARY

A Library of Directories embracing the principal cities in the country is maintained by the publishers in the rooms of the Saginaw Board of Commerce for the free use of patrons and the public.

FACTS CONCERNING MICHIGAN AND SAGINAW

The City of Saginaw situated on the Saginaw River, in the beautiful Saginaw Valley, has always had exceptional shipping facilities. With its ten miles of river frontage and plenty of dockage it is ideal for steamship transportation. The river has a depth of sixteen feet at low water and over twenty-four feet at high water, which would allow of fifteen feet draught at all times.

Saginaw was at one time the largest lumber distributing center in the United States. In the year 1885 approximately 700,000,000 feet of pine were shipped by boat and 149,672,900 feet by railroad. In 1892 there was shipped 347,866,091 feet of lumber, 50,447,000 shingles, 13,300,000 by boat and 507,490,000 feet by rail.

The railroad lines branch out of Saginaw like the spokes in a wheel, the city forming the hub. The passenger train service is excellent there being 56 passenger trains in and out of the city every 24 hours.

The Pere Marquette Railway has 36 passenger trains daily in and out of the city. The



Factory of Modart Corset Company



Saginaw General Hospital

Michigan Central has 14 trains, in addition to 2 cannonballs, making 16 trains daily. The Grand Trunk has 4 passenger trains.

The railway freight transportation is exceptionally good. Not since the year 1914 has it been in this condition. Upon investigation we find at present that all lines are running a Chicago car to Saginaw daily.

The Grand Trunk has 2 manifest trains daily—one each way, in addition to its local north and southbound.

The Michigan Central Railroad has 2 fast north and south on its Jackson division, also a through train to Niles via Jackson daily. The cannonball train has extra men with the crews so as to enable them to handle freight to and from stations expeditiously, as the railways state that time is money. This does not include any extra trains, of which they have many. They also have fast trains to and from Detroit, in addition to the cannonball trains. These cannonball trains have accommodations for passengers. They also have through freight on this division. The Detroit trains deliver freight to Vassar for the Owendale division, which has daily service.

The Pere Marquette Railway, on account of its several divisions here, does an enormous transit business at this point, as the city seems to be situated in the proper place just for that kind of business, which makes a good location for manufacturing industries.

The Ludington division has freight trains to Clare and Ludington daily, solid cars for Reed City (G. R. & I. connection) and Baldwin daily, giving good service to the Petosky division. It also has trains No. 71 and No. 70 East every other day. In addition there are quite a few extras every 24 hours on this division.

The Grand Rapids division has daily trains to Alma and Edmore, trains No. 61 west and No. 61 east from and to Grand Rapids daily, handling freight for Chicago and the West. It also has a fast symbol train which delivers freight from Chicago to Saginaw daily. It also has a fast train from Grand Rapids to Saginaw every night.

The Port Huron division has a local train each way daily, in addition to a fast train to Suspension Bridge, New York every morning, and extra trains.

The S. T. & H. division has a daily local from and to Bad Axe and a "nigger" local to look after carloads, so that locals can make time and quick deliveries. The counties in this territory produce about 3,000 cars of beans annually.

The Bay City division freight train leaves Saginaw every morning in order to deliver cars to Detroit & Mackinaw Railway at Bay City and if possible have the Saginaw freight go forward over the Detroit & Mackinaw the same evening.

The Michigan Railway (electric) northeastern division is located here, which includes Bay City, Saginaw, Flint and Detroit, with a passenger car each way every hour from 6:00 A. M. to 10:00 P. M. The Frankenmuth branch makes seven round trips daily. They handle freight cars as follows: 2 to Bay City, 2 to Flint, 1 to Detroit, and also receive freight from these cities daily.

Saginaw is more than to be congratulated on its situation. It is a regular gateway for summer tourists en route to Houghton Lake, Hubbard Lake, Higgins Lake, Van Etan Lake, Burt Lake, Mullet Lake and Grand Lake, in addition to such bathing beaches as Charlevoix, Petoskey, Harbor Springs, Bay View, Tawas Beach, Mackinaw Island, Point Lookout; and right at our door we have Linwood Beach, Oa-at-ka Beach, Wenona Beach, and a little farther on is Bay Port, Point Au Barque, Harbor Beach and Port Huron, with its twenty miles of beaches on Lake Huron.

Michigan has over 5,000 inland lakes, which makes it the playground for hundreds of thousands from all parts of the Middle West and South.

Michigan has 45 state parks—1 in Leelanau County, 1 in Alcona County, 1 Wexford County, 1 Grand Traverse County, 1 Iosco County, 1 Gladwin County, 1 Clare County, 2 Presque Isle County, 2 Oceana County, 1 Newago County, 2 Cheboygan County, 1 Lenawee County, 1 Ottawa County, 1 Otsego County, 1 Manistee County, 1 Crawford County, 1 Mackinaw County, 1 Emmet County, 1 Chippewa County, - Daraga County, 1 Keweenaw County, 1 Bay County.

The following parks, through the generosity of Dodge Brothers, were given to the state: Island Lake Park, Livingston County, nine in Oakland County, and, it seems to us, Dodge Brothers gave three more, making thirteen in all. There are also four Bloomer State parks in Oakland County.

Facts About Michigan

Population 3,668,412 (1920 census).

Area 57,980 square miles, excluding about 40,000 square miles water surface of the Great Lakes within state boundaries.

Comparative size: Second largest state land area east of the Mississippi River. Together the Upper and Lower Peninsula are equal in size to England and Wales combined.

Shore line: 1,624 miles. This is the largest shore line of any state in the Union.

Rainfall: Average 30 inches. Average temperature of state in January, 20.4 degrees; July, 68.5 degrees.

Principal cities: Detroit (about 1,000,000), Grand Rapids (137,634), Flint (91,599), Saginaw (65,648), Lansing (57,327). 1920 census.

Lake Huron, River St. Clair, Lake St. Clair and Detroit River are the greatest maritime thoroughfares in the world. The freight carried on vessels passing through these lakes and rivers in one year is several times the foreign tonnage of New York Harbor for the same period.

There are no other inland fisheries in the world to compare with those of Michigan. The annual catch is about 50,000,000 pounds from the Great Lakes alone, and the amount taken from Michigan's 5,000 inland lakes yearly is enormous.

Michigan has 31 government improved natural harbors, besides many more improved at local expense. These harbors are so well distributed in the state that there are 91 places where the different railroads touch the shore line.

Detroit, the metropolis of Michigan, is the fourth largest in the United States. It ranks seventh among the shipbuilding cities of the world, and is the largest on the Great Lakes.

65% of the automobile output of the country comes from Michigan. Detroit is the automobile capital of the world.

Michigan could exist as an isolated empire while her people could enjoy all the reasonable comforts and luxuries of life.

Grand Rapids is one of the most celebrated furniture centers of the world.

One of the world's largest chemical plants is at Midland, where the largest chlorine salt deposits in the world are located.

Saginaw supplies the graphite for seven-eighths of all the pencils made in foreign countries.

Michigan has water communication with seven other states.

The steel trade of America is dependent upon Michigan, which produces 40% of the iron ore used in the United States. Michigan's iron ore production exceeds Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia by 200%.

Michigan is the largest producer of salt in the Union.

Produces more beans than all the states combined, Saginaw having the largest bean elevator in the world.

Michigan is a leader in education. The U. of M. at Ann Arbor is the first and largest state college in America, with an enrollment of 12,000. The M. A. C. at Lansing is the oldest agricultural college in the world. The first state school in the world for indigents was established at Coldwater. Michigan stands highest in education among the North Central States, and has in addition to the above, 1 Normal College, 3 Normal Schools, 1 College of Mines, 8 denominational Colleges.

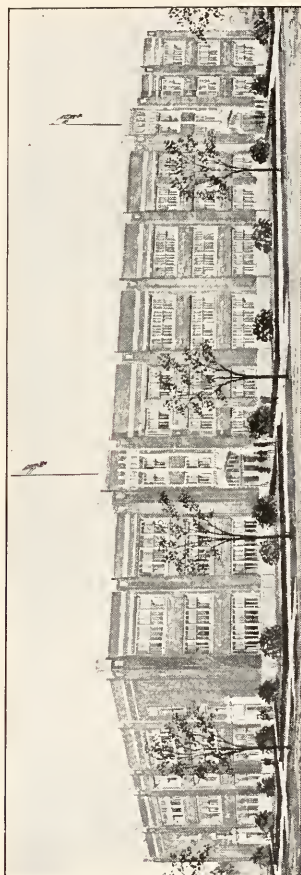
Only four states in the Union have a lower tuberculosis death rate than Michigan, and they are non-industrial states. The State Department of Health gives especial attention to the health of resorts. The visitor to Michigan is given every possible protection against contaminated water supply and disease contagion.

The leading educational and charitable institutions are the East Side Manual Training School, which cost \$200,000 and was the gift of the Hon. W. R. Burt, the Arthur Hill Trade School, the Hoyt Public Library, East and West Side Public Libraries, Michigan Employment Institution for the Blind, St. Andrews Academy, Home of the Friendless, St. Vincent's Orphan Home, St. Mary's Hospital, Saginaw General Hospital, and the Woman's Hospital.

The river is spanned by several bridges, one of which is a lift bridge costing, \$250,000. There are six parks with 320 acres within the city limits.

For many years Saginaw was one of the chief lumber manufacturing cities of the country, but while many wealthy firms here are still manufacturing lumber and lumber products, the denuding of the pine forests has closed most of the saw mills, and the mining of bituminous coal, and the manufacture of beet sugar, of salt, and of plate glass, all of which are conducted on an extensive scale have become leading industries.

According to the U. S. Census of Manufacturers for 1919 there were 208 establishments, employing 9,472 wage earners, with a total capital of \$45,240,000, and products valuing \$43,146,000. The present city of Saginaw was formed in 1890 by consolidation of Saginaw City and East Saginaw, on opposite sides of the river. Saginaw City was settled in 1822, but East Saginaw, which was the more important of the two, was laid out by New York capitalists in 1849, and was chartered as a city in 1859. Pop. (1910) 50,510; (1920), 56,618.



New Saginaw Junior High School

SAGINAW MANUFACTURERS

The following list shows the manufacturers of Saginaw, and particular attention is called to the diversity of these industries.

me Metal Weather Strip Co., Weather Strips, 720 So. Franklin	Erdman-Guider Co., Auto- mobile Bodies, Holmes & Brant
ro Cushion Inner Tire & Rub- ber Co., Semi-Solid Inner Tires, 1741 Cenessee	S. Fair & Son., Inc., Castings, Electric, Steel, Vanadium, Automobile & Truck Castings
lington & Curtis Mfg. Co., Dust Separators, Shavings, Conveyor Systems, Sheet Metal, 1500 Holland	A. T. Ferrell & Co., Seed Clean- ers, Wheeler & So. Michigan
merican Cash Register Co., Cash Registers, So. Jefferson & Webber	The Flaxo Company, Medicine, 315 Holland
merican Paper Box Co., Paper Boxes, 300-306 Hancock	Forest Lawn Granite & Marble Wks., Monuments, Vaults & Mausoleums, 3217 So. Washington
as. A. Andrus, Monuments, Vaults & Mausoleums, 817-19 Gratiot	E. D. Francke & Sons, Ice Cream 200-204 Lapeer
uto-Kamp Trailer Co., Auto Camp Trailers & Auto Camp Equipment, 2000-2008 Sheridan	Furstenberg Bros., Lumber, 1800 So. Jefferson
aker-Perkins Mfg. Corp., Bak- ing Machinery, 1204 No. Niagara	Gaffney Granite Co., Monuments 411 Tuscola
F. Bartlett & Co., Founders & Machinists, Grey Iron & Brass, Mill-Mining, Castings, 930 So. Water	Estate of E. Germain, Lumber, Sash & Doors, Holland
ecker Bros., Cisterns & Tanks, 509 Brockway	Germain Bros. Co., Piano Parts, Jefferson & Webber
ackney Cigar Co., Cigars, 200 No. Water	Hart Bros., Canned Goods, Flour & Feed, 1420 So. Hamilton
F. Blaisdell, Stone, 1316-18 So. Warren	F. H. Heinlein & Co., Tents Awnings, Wagons, Floor Cov- ers, 121 No. Water
liss & Van Auken Lumber Co., Lumber, Sait, Maple & Oak Flooring, 1100 So. Niagara	H. J. Heinz Co., Canned Goods, Pickle Mfgs., Hess & Sheridan
ooth & Boyd Lumber Co., Lumber, Shingles, Sash Doors, Planing Mills, Holden & Baum	Chas. W. Henning & Sons, Sau- sage, 407 No. Water
rand & Hardin Milling Co., Flour, Feed, Hay, Grain, Salt & Dairy Feed, 500 So. Niagara	Herzog Art Furniture Co., Furn- iture & Sonora Cabinets, 1909-2001 So. Michigan
rooks Mfg. Co., Phonographs & Boats, Rust W. of So. Jefferson	Hinkley Bone Linement Co., Liniment, 702 So. Washington
arde Stamping & Tool Co., Motor Stamping, Production Tools, etc., Holmes & Brant	Ideal Brass Foundry, Brass Castings, 110 So. Water
consumers Power Co., Gas & Electricity, Washington & Federal	Thos. Jackson & Co., Ltd., Doors, Sashes, Interior Finish 2019 So. Michigan
W. Carlisle Co., Leather & Harness, No. Washington	Jackson & Church Co., Machine Shop, Foundry & Boiler Wks. 321-23 No. Hamilton
on Carpenter, Cigars, 500 So. Washington	Kerry & Way Lumber & Mfg. Co., Lumber, Bristol & Niagara
lare Knitting Mills, Knit Goods, Holland & Fenton	Koehler Bros., Machinery 208-214 So. Water
H. Cobb, Barrels & Cooper- age Stock, 711 So. Niagara	Koenitzer Tanning Co., Hides & Leather, Wheeler Opp. Jordan
olumbia Mills, Shade Rollers, Wheeler & Ring	Liebermann Trunk Co., Trunks, Traveling Bags & Leather Goods, 415 Genesee
onsolidated Coal Co., Coal, Cement & Tile, 601 Eddy Bldg.	Luffkin Rule Co., Rules & Tapes Hess & Prescott
ooney & Smith, Furniture, Mattresses, Springs & Pillows 219-23 So. Washington	McClure Co., Ready-Cut Houses, Silo Mfgs., Sheridan & Hess
F. M. Deibel, Cigars, 509 No. Hamilton	McConnell-Brown Glove Co., Gloves, 521-23 Lapeer
rd Motors Corporation, Tract- or, Truck & Marine Motors Mackinaw & Niagara	M. & B. Ice Cream Co., Ice Cream Manufacturers, 301 No. Water
	Mershon-Eddy-Parker Co., Lum- ber, Mershon Station

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View of Forest Lawn Cemetary.

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Mershon & Morley Co., Port- able Houses -----	Mershon Station	Saginaw Milling Co., Flour & Feed -----	107-117 W. Genesee
Wm. B. Mershon & Co., Band Sawing Mach'y -----	Mershon Station	Saginaw Mirror Wks., Mirrors, Art Glass, -----	520 So. Hamilton
F. H. Mertz & Co., Cigars -----	809 Genesee	Saginaw Products Co., Div. Gen'l Motors Corp.	
Michigan Creamery Co., Dairy Products -----	511 So. Franklin	Jacox, Steering Gears, -----	516-524 No. Hamilton
Michigan Employment Institute for the Blind, Brooms, Rugs, Weaving, Fancy Tapestry, -----	814 Houghton	Motor Plant, Motors, Cor. 6th & Wash. Grey Iron Foundry, Cast- ings, -----	No. Washington
Michigan Light Co., Gas, 134 So. Washington Michigan Saw Co., Saws, -----	101 Federal	Michigan Crankshaft Co., Crankshafts, -----	2400 Genesee
Michigan Sugar Co., Sugar -----	505 Eddy Bldg.	Saginaw Malleable Iron Co. -----	Cor. Center & Salt
Mitts & Merrill, Castings, Founders, Castings -----	1009 So. Water	Saginaw Pure Ice Co., Ice, -----	Cor. Water & Atwater
Modart Corset Co., Corsets, -----	309 Lapeer	Saginaw Salt Products Co., Salt, Lumber, Flooring, -----	Carrollton, Mich.
Morley Bros., Wholesale & Re- tail Hdwe., Harness & Sad- dlery, -----	115-129 No. Washington	Saginaw Sectional Bookcase Co., Bookcases, -----	Niagara & Sylvan
McClure Co., Ready-Cut Houses -----	Sheridan & Hess	Saginaw Sheet Metal Works, Sheet Metal, -----	2060 Genesee Ave.
National Brewing Co., Soft Drinks, -----	Genesee & Walnut	Saginaw Show Case Company, Ltd., Show Cases, -----	301 Mackinaw St.
National Plate Glass Co., Plate Glass, -----	So. Michigan	Saginaw Silo Company, Silos, -----	Sheridan & Hess
National Washboard Co., Wash- boards & Wood Pulleys -----	122 King	Saginaw Specialty Co., Cigar Box-makers -----	318-322 S. Hamilton
Nelson Bros. Co., Gasoline En- gines, -----	Owen & Morse	Saginaw Stamping & Tool Com- pany, Stamping, etc. -----	Fordney Ave.
Nelson Motor Truck Co., Auto Trucks -----	So. Jefferson & Atwater	The Schust Company, Candy & Baked Goods -----	Ft. of Congress
Oakland Viengar & Pickle Co., Cider & Vinegar -----	415-439 No. Water	Smith Machine and Pattern Works, Patterns, -----	300 Hoyt Ave.
Oppermann Fur Co., Furs, -----	Tuscola St.	Sommers Bros. Match Co., Matches, -----	415-433 Rust St.
Opportunity Mfg. Co., Caskets & Furniture -----	802 So. Hamilton	Sonora Phonograph Corporation Phonographs, -----	S. Mich. & Florence
Parker Dairy Co., Dairy Prod- ucts -----	228 No. Warren	John Stafford Co., Soft Drinks, 234 S. 2nd St. Stork Motor Company, Gasoline Engines, Motors, -----	1212 No. Niagara
Henry Passolt Co., Soap, -----	1400 No. Niagara	Strable Lumber and Salt Co., Lumber and Salt, -----	1560 Holland Ave.
W. Polson & Co., Doors & Sashes -----	Hess & McCauley	Sugar Beet Products Co., -----	Waller & Niagara
L. A. Potter Stamp Co., Rubber Stamps, Seals, Stencils, etc., -----	211 Genesee	Don D. Toole Co., Shirt Waists, -----	Washington Ave.
E. A. Robertson Co., Waists & Gowns, -----	227-233 No. Franklin	United States Graphite Co., Graphite, -----	1430 Holland Ave.
Ruggles Motor Truck Co., Trucks, -----	Carrollton, Mich.	Valley City Coffee and Spice Mills, Coffee and Spices, -----	125 N. Water St.
Radium Storage Battery Co., Batteries, -----	218 N. Franklin	Valley Cornice & Slate, Ltd., Cornices, Skylights, -----	314-318 N. Hamilton
Saginaw Brick Co., Bricks, -----	Cor. Wood & Vincent	Valley Grey Iron Foundry Co., Castings -----	E. Bristol & S. Water
Saginaw Cabinet Co., Furniture -----	Wheeler & M. C. R. R.	Valley Stove & Range Co., Stoves, Ranges -----	Hess & River
Saginaw Chemical Co., Chem- icals, -----	So. Michigan Cor. Vincent	Wickes Boiler Company, Boil- ers, Heaters, -----	502 N. Water St.
Saginaw Cigar Co., "47" Cigars, -----	Genesee & Walnut	Wickes Brothers, Machinery 512 N. Water St. Wilcox Motor & Mfg. Company, Motors, -----	Rust & Wilkins
Saginaw Creamery Co., Dairy Products, -----	209 No. Water	Willcox Engineering Company, Machinery, -----	900 S. Warren Ave.
Saginaw Furniture Shops, Bed- room Suites, -----	Park & Atwater	A. E. Williams, Ice Cream, -----	213 N. Hamilton
Saginaw Ladder Co., Ladders, etc., -----	Florence & So. Niagara	Wolverine Cigar Company, Cigars, -----	2 Miller Block
Saginaw Mfg. Co., Lumber, Washboards, Pulleys, Planing Mill -----	122 King	Wolverine Glove Company, Gloves, -----	307-309 Tuscola
Saginaw Medicine Co., Medi- cines -----	1414 Holland		
Saginaw Mattress Co., Mat- tresses -----	318-320 Van Buren		

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